

## **California Emergency Functions (EFs)**

### **Introduction**

The State Emergency Plan (SEP) establishes the California Emergency Functions (CA-EFs) as a key component of California's system for all-hazards emergency management. The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) initiated the development of the CA-EFs in cooperation with California's emergency management community including federal, state, tribal and local governments, and other stakeholders to ensure effective collaboration during all phases of emergency management.

CA-EF's consist of seventeen primary activities deemed essential to addressing the emergency management needs of communities in all four phases of emergency management. Based upon authorities and responsibilities, a lead agency has been designated for the development of state government level CA-EF's

**Table 1** California Emergency Functions and Lead Agencies

<b>Emergency Function</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>
EF-1 Transportation	Business Transportation and Housing Agency
EF-2 Communications	State and Consumer Services Agency
EF-3 Construction and Engineering	State and Consumer Services Agency
EF-4 Fire and Rescue	Cal EMA
EF-5 Management	Cal EMA
EF-6 Care and Shelter	Health and Human Services Agency
EF-7 Resources	State and Consumer Services Agency
EF-8 Public Health and Medicinal	Health and Human Services Agency
EF-9 Search and Rescue	Cal EMA
EF-10 Hazardous Materials	California Environmental Protection Agency
EF-11 Food and Agriculture	Department of Food and Agriculture
EF-12 Utilities	Resources Agency
EF-13 Law Enforcement	Cal EMA
EF-14 Long-Term Recovery	State and Consumer Services Agency
EF-15 Public Information	Cal EMA
EF-16 Evacuation	Business, Transportation and Housing Agency
EF-17 Volunteer and Donations Management	California Volunteers

## **Role of California Emergency Functions in Phases of Emergency Management**

Through the State Emergency Plan (SEP), the California EFs are designed to support all phases of emergency management which includes: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

### **a. Mitigation:**

Mitigation is the effort to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. This can be achieved through risk analysis, which results in information that can provide a foundation for mitigation activities that reduce risk.

These activities include:

- Identifying stakeholders and engaging them in the development and maintenance of the CA-EFs.
- Completing a vulnerability assessment and prioritizing actions to reduce these vulnerabilities.
- Developing strategies and processes to prevent or reduce the impact of events and reduce the need for response activities.

### **b. Preparedness:**

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action. These efforts are to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Preparedness activities include:

- Establishing procedures for activation of Multi-Agency Coordination Groups.
- Conducting resource inventories, categorizing resources, establishing agreements for acquiring needed resources, managing information systems.
- Conducting regular CA-EF meetings and training events.
- Integrating After Action Reports (AAR) and Corrective Action Planning into the CA-EF Annex an exercise process.

**c. Response:**

Response includes activities that address the short term, direct efforts of an incident. A response includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities outlined to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and other unfavorable outcomes. These response activities include:

- Facilitating assistance from support agencies.
- Providing recommendations on the appropriate use of resources.
- Providing linkages to discipline specific MAC Groups and providing
  - Intelligence and information regarding the emergency to assist in settling priorities and objectives.
  - Detailed information on scarce resources, resource allocation and inventory.
- Preparing recommendations during the development of After Action Reports.

**d. Recovery**

The aim of the recovery phase is to restore the affected area to its previous state. It differs from the response phase in its focus: recovery efforts are concerned with issues and decisions that must be made after immediate needs are addressed. Recovery activities for CA- EF's include:

- Assigning recovery roles and responsibilities to Emergency Functions members.
- Working with other CA-EF's to organize rapid needs assessment teams to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Support efficient activation and sufficient staffing of Local Assistance Centers.